

## MADE FOGIES GASP

WILSON'S PLAN TO VISIT THE  
CAPITOL OCCASIONALLY  
BREAKS PRECEDENT.

### NO REASON HE SHOULDN'T

Any President Who Sought to In-  
fluence Legislation Could Do It Much  
More Privately by Conferences in  
White House.

By GEORGE CLINTON.  
Washington.—President Wilson's  
hint that he may go on occasion to  
the capitol where he can be in touch  
with legislation, created its ten days'  
str, and it will create another ten  
days' str, and perhaps more, if after  
the extra session convenes he car-  
ries out his hinted intention.  
It does not seem that there would  
be anything to create special interest,  
let alone undue excitement, in the  
expressed desire of the president of  
the United States to sit for a few  
hours each week under the same  
dome of the capitol where he would  
be in easy reach of such members as  
might like to consult him or as he  
might like to consult, but anything  
which breaks precedent in Washing-  
ton raises comment, stir and frequent-  
ly strong opposition. There is nothing  
in the Constitution or laws of the  
United States to prevent the presi-  
dent from making his office any-  
where that he wishes in the city of  
Washington, and if his desire is to  
have a branch office in the capitol,  
nothing can be done to prevent it, and  
very likely there is no reason except  
that of tradition and precedent why  
it should be prevented.

Has No Uttermost Motive.  
No one in Washington has been  
found to say that he thinks for an in-  
stant Mr. Wilson has any intention  
of coming over to the capitol to make  
"his will dominant." They think that  
his desire in the matter is entirely  
democratic, and that it is born of a  
wish to be in a closer and a more re-  
sponsive touch with the members than  
would be the case if he spent all his  
time in the White House while con-  
gress is in session. This feeling of  
an utter absence of any untoward in-  
tention on Mr. Wilson's part has not,  
however, prevented criticism, and it  
has come not only from members of  
opposition parties but from members  
of his own party. The thing probably  
will prove after a little to have been  
only a tempest in a teapot.

If the executive authority ever is  
used wrongfully to influence legisla-  
tion, it can be so used at the White  
House just as readily as at the capitol.  
In fact, the observer of well that  
in Washington knows perfectly well  
that if a president wants to make his  
will felt he is much more liable to  
attempt it at a distance rather than  
from the capitol, where all the mem-  
bers in a way would be watching him.  
Every day of the parts of the year  
when congress is in session scores of  
senators and representatives go to the  
White House, some on their own er-  
rands bent, and others called there  
by the president who wishes to con-  
sult with them upon matters of legisla-  
tion.

When the president wants to see a  
member alone he takes him into his  
private office and closes the doors.  
What passes there no one knows, un-  
less the president or his visitor  
chooses to disclose it, and the visitor  
never will disclose it unless the presi-  
dent gives him permission, for such  
conferences always are held to be con-  
fidential.

### Federal Protection for Birds.

By an act of the last congress  
just three days before adjournment  
the whole system of protection of  
the wild birds of the United States  
was changed. This bill will go into  
effect at once, but the existing  
state laws will remain as they are un-  
til the department of agriculture has  
prepared new federal regulations for  
the governing of the protection of  
game and insectivorous birds in all  
sections of the Union. This matter  
is of interest to every sportsman and  
every market man, to every farmer  
and to every bird lover, no matter in  
what state of the Union he lives.

It should be said that the federal  
laws will have no control of non-mi-  
gratory birds, whether they be game  
birds or song birds. This limits the  
action of the law very little, however,  
because comparatively few birds re-  
main within the borders of any one  
state through the twelve months of  
the year. One or two examples may  
be given, however, of birds which  
probably must depend hereafter, for  
the protection of their lives and of  
their families from actual extinction  
on the action of state legislatures.  
The ruffed grouse, called the partridge  
in many states and the pheasant in  
other states, is a non-migratory bird,  
at least it probably will be so de-  
cided to be by the department of agri-  
culture. The prairie chicken also is  
non-migratory and it probably also  
must depend upon state protection,  
but nearly all the other birds of the  
United States, game, insectivorous and  
song, are migratory and hereafter will  
be protected by Uncle Sam.

### Scope of the Measure.

Here is a section of the bill which  
shows definitely what it is intended  
to do:  
"All wild geese, wild swans, brant,  
wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock,  
rail, wild pigeons, and all other migra-  
tory game and insectivorous birds  
which in their northern and southern  
migrations pass through or do not re-  
main permanently the entire year  
within the borders of any state or

territory, shall hereafter be deemed  
to be within the custody and protec-  
tion of the government of the United  
States, and shall not be destroyed or  
taken contrary to regulations here-  
inafter provided therefor."

It has been found by the agricul-  
tural department that the game laws  
of the different states do not protect  
in all cases. Some of the states have  
put protective laws on their statute  
books giving protection to certain  
birds for certain periods, but in many  
of these cases it is found that the  
birds do not occur in the states dur-  
ing the periods in which protection is  
provided. In other words, there is no  
protection at all.

As things are to be in the future,  
the department of agriculture will  
adopt regulations prescribing and fix-  
ing closed seasons, having due regard  
to the zones of temperature, breeding  
habits and times and lines of migra-  
tory flight, thereby enabling the de-  
partment to select and designate suit-  
able districts for different birds of the  
country, "and it shall be unlawful to  
shoot or by any device kill or seize  
and capture migratory birds within the  
protection of this law during said  
closed season, and any person who  
shall violate any of the provisions or  
regulations of this law for the pro-  
tection of migratory birds shall be  
guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be  
fined not more than \$100 or impris-  
oned not more than ninety days, or  
both, in the discretion of the court."

Support Almost Unanimous.  
The influences for this federal legisla-  
tion for the protection of birds  
which it was feared rapidly were be-  
coming extinct, were exerted from  
every state in the Union. There was  
no sectionalism in it, and few persons  
raised the plea of states' rights in or-  
der to defeat the measure. It is said  
that public opinion all over the United  
States had become so aroused because  
of the diminishing game birds and  
song birds that all quibbles were put  
aside and virtually a unanimous senti-  
ment exerted itself for the measure.  
There were only fifteen votes against  
it in the house of representatives.

National and state granges, state  
and local game protective associa-  
tions, bird societies of all kinds, and  
other organizations worked for this  
measure. It is declared to be the  
most important event in the history  
of bird life conservation in the United  
States.

### Wilson Likes Taft's Idea.

There is a belief among Demo-  
cratic members of congress that  
President Wilson may take up  
the suggestion made by ex-Presi-  
dent Taft and urge legislation which  
will enable his cabinet officers to ap-  
pear on the floor of the two houses of  
congress when matters pertaining to  
their departments are under consid-  
eration, to answer questions and to  
give information which may enlighten  
on the points at issue.

Such a course would be in entire  
keeping with Mr. Wilson's intimation  
that he may go to the capitol on oc-  
casions to be within easy reach of rep-  
resentatives and senators who care to  
consult him. It is all a part of a plan  
to bring the administration and con-  
gress closely together in conference  
on matters of legislation.

Mr. Taft's idea was that if the mem-  
bers of his cabinet could go to the  
house and the senate, especially at  
times when appropriation bills were  
under consideration, the actual need  
for money in this case or that case  
would be more clearly presented, and  
the doubts of members who did not  
know how to vote could be cleared up  
and a more intelligent consideration  
could be given to each item in every  
appropriation bill.

The former president did not in-  
tend, however, to limit the appear-  
ance of members of the cabinet to ap-  
propriation occasions. He wanted con-  
gress to provide that whenever a cabi-  
net officer's presence seemed advisa-  
ble he might be summoned, given a  
seat on the floor and allowed to an-  
swer all questions and to vouchsafe  
such opinions as suggested them-  
selves to him as being pertinent to the  
subject matter in hand.

### "Influence" Is Feared.

It is the fear of some congressmen  
that the admission of cabinet mem-  
bers to the floor would bring about a  
condition of "administration influence"  
with the legislative branch and that  
this ought to be avoided, especially  
in a Democracy. It was the fear of  
this same influence which has made  
many members of congress oppose the  
suggestion of Mr. Wilson that he  
might come to the capitol himself on  
occasion, a suggestion which has been  
treated of in another dispatch.

There is any amount of personal in-  
fluence used to sway legislation in  
congress and some of this personal  
influence has been condemned by the  
public and the press ever since the  
first congress convened. This influence  
is that of the lobby which in times  
past and even today has a strong  
representation in Washington. The  
lobbyists are nothing like as impor-  
tant as once they were, nor do they  
carry on their importunities with the  
same disregard of publicity and of  
the actual decencies as once they did.

A good many members of congress  
say that the legislative lobby which  
comes here from a distance is more  
intimidated by Democratic institutions  
than the presence of the president and  
his cabinet officers in the capitol pos-  
sibly could be, but those who are op-  
posed to the appearance of the repre-  
sentatives of the administration say  
the constitution draws the line so  
sharply between the executive and the  
legislative branches that the line  
should not be crossed even in appear-  
ance.

If the world is round, how can it  
ever come to an end?

## GETTING UNCOMFORTABLE



## OLNEY REFUSES POST

BOSTON MAN DECLINES AMBAS-  
SADORSHIP TO GREAT BRIT-  
AIN—AGE IS REASON.

### BURKE APPOINTED TREASURER

Former Governor of North Dakota Suc-  
ceeds Carmi Thompson—Wisco-  
nsin Man. May Accept Position—  
Bryan May End Illinois Deadlock.

Washington, March 17.—Richard Ol-  
ney of Boston, to whom President Wil-  
son offered the post of ambassador to  
Great Britain, has declined. His let-  
ter of refusal was received at the  
White House.

Mr. Olney, who was secretary of  
state under President Cleveland, was  
particularly desired for this post by  
President Wilson, but in his letter to  
the chief executive he stated that his  
age precluded his acceptance of the  
post even though he wished to accom-  
modate the president. Mr. Olney  
thanked the chief executive for the  
honor and added that he would be  
glad to do anything possible in his  
power to aid the Democratic party.

Burke Is Appointed Treasurer.  
Former Governor John Burke of  
North Dakota was appointed treasurer  
of the United States, succeeding Carmi  
A. Thompson of Ohio.

J. E. Davies Is Offered Post.  
Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, who  
managed the western campaign for  
President Wilson, was offered his  
choice of an important diplomatic post  
or the assistant secretaryship of  
war.

E. B. Merritt of Arkansas, chief law  
clerk of the Indian commission, will  
be appointed Indian commissioner, the  
White House announced. He was rec-  
ommended by Secretary of the Interior  
Lane and approved by the Indian  
Rights association.

### Bryan May End Deadlock.

Springfield, Ill., March 17.—Governor  
Dunne received a message from  
Secretary of State William Jennings  
Bryan, stating that he would arrive  
in Springfield Tuesday morning and  
would address the general assembly  
Tuesday afternoon, March 18, in re-  
sponse to the invitation extended him  
by both houses. Governor Dunne was  
much pleased with the message, and  
is arranging his office so he can ac-  
company Secretary Bryan on the nine-  
teenth to Lincoln, Neb., to attend the  
Bryan jubilee in that city. Governor  
Dunne will entertain Secretary Bryan  
at Luncheon at the mansion following  
his address. State officers and mem-  
bers of the legislative reception com-  
mittee will also be present. Governor  
Dunne would not discuss the possibil-  
ities of Bryan's visit here or its prob-  
able effect upon the senatorial dead-  
lock, in view of the fact that Bryan  
discussed his coming with President  
Wilson, his advice to members rela-  
tive to the deadlock given either pri-  
vately or publicly is expected to have  
an important bearing.

### SUFFRAGETTE SENT TO JAIL

Miss Masters Punished for Throwing  
Paint at London Home Office—  
Makes Address to Judge.

London, England, March 17.—Miss  
Marjorie Masters, the suffragette  
school teacher who threw a pot of  
green paint through a window of the  
home office, was sentenced to a  
month's imprisonment. Addressing the  
police magistrate in court, she said:  
"This was my method of lifting the  
gauntlet thrown down to women by  
the government in ignoring the ques-  
tion of votes for women in the king's  
speech at the opening of parliament."

### California Grizzly Disappearing.

Sacramento, Cal., March 17.—The  
grizzly bear is fast becoming extinct  
in California. The state fish and game  
commission reported that of the hun-  
dreds that used to roam the Sierras  
barely a half dozen are known to re-  
main. The report says that 35,000  
deer are killed annually in the state,  
20,000 by mountain lions and coyotes.

## CHIEF OF SONORA TROOPS ASKS U. S. RECOGNITION

Constitutionalists Seek to Operate  
Customs House at Nogales and  
Agua Prieta.

Douglas, Ariz., March 17.—General  
Obregon, commander of the Sonora  
Constitutionalists, who captured No-  
gales, Mexico, from Colonel Koster-  
litzky's federalists, asked the United  
States government to recognize the  
Sonora troops as belligerents, so that  
the state government, which has se-  
ceded from the republic, may operate  
the customs house at Nogales and  
Agua Prieta.

The surrender of Colonel Kosterlitz-  
ky, who for a long time has been the  
recognized bulwark of constitutional  
authority in northern Mexico, has  
done more to strengthen the rebel  
cause in northwestern Mexico than  
anything else which has occurred  
since the Huerta government was set  
up in Mexico.

It now develops that five Americans  
were wounded on American soil dur-  
ing the fighting at Nogales, but all  
will recover.

Fighting is reported to be in pro-  
gress north of Del Rio, between the 450  
federalists under Col. Ojeda, who evacuated  
Agua Prieta and three bands of  
insurgents from General Mayerlen's  
command. Ojeda's men are trying to  
cut their way through the rebel lines,  
but the telegraphic reports from Mac-  
state it is likely Ojeda will surrender  
rather than sacrifice his troops need-  
lessly.

Douglas, Ariz., March 17.—A battle  
between Gen. Ojeda and his federal  
forces and a superior force of rebels  
began two miles east of Naco, Mexico.  
The death list is reported high.

## ACT OF NATIONAL DISHONOR

Exemption of American Vessels From  
Canal Tolls Characterized by  
Carnegie Trustees.

Washington, March 17.—That the  
exemption of American coastwise ves-  
sels from tolls on the Panama canal  
would be an act of national dishonor  
is the position taken by the trustees  
of the Carnegie Endowment for Inter-  
national Peace, according to a state-  
ment just given out by them.

This statement, covering several  
printed pages, is an appeal to the citi-  
zens of the United States to do all  
they can to secure the repeal of the  
law passed by congress in 1913 ex-  
empting American coastwise vessels  
from paying tolls on the canal. It  
also carries a special plea to submit  
the matter to arbitration before the  
Hague tribunal.

The statement is signed by Joseph  
H. Choate, Andrew White, Charles W.  
Elliot, John L. Cadwalader, Elihu Root,  
Luke E. Wright, Charlesagne Tower,  
R. S. Woodward, Austen G. Fox, J. G.  
Schmidlapp, Robert S. Brookings, Os-  
car S. Strauss, Samuel Mather, James  
L. Slayden, Charles L. Taylor, Henry  
S. Prichett, William M. Howard,  
Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert A. Franks,  
Nicholas Murray Butler, Arthur Wil-  
ham Foster and James Brown Scott.

## SCHWAB TO BUILD FOR BAND

Head of Steel Company Orders a \$40-  
000 Structure or Musicians at  
Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem, Pa., March 17.—Charles  
M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem  
Steel company and former president  
of the United States Steel corporation,  
has ordered a building to be erected  
for his steel company band which will  
cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Mr.  
Schwab gave \$20,000 to equip the band  
and spends \$10,000 a year to maintain  
it.

### Yale President Recovering.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—Presi-  
dent Arthur D. Hadley of Yale is  
slowly recovering from his nervous  
breakdown and will be able to resume  
his duties at New Haven in several  
weeks, according to his brother-in-law,  
C. M. Pratt, treasurer of the Standard  
Oil company, at whose winter home in  
the Ojai valley Dr. Hadley is con-  
valescing.

## SNOW CAUSES HAVOC

RAILROAD TRAFFIC IN NORTH  
DAKOTA DEMORALIZED  
BY BLIZZARD.

### FIFTY PERILED AT ST. PAUL

Roof of Factory is Lifted From Build-  
ing—More Than Ninety Persons  
Lost Lives in Tornado That Swept  
Southern States.

Rapid City, S. D., March 17.—West-  
ern South Dakota and practically all  
the Black Hills region is buried under  
seventeen inches of snow, which has  
fallen with the wind blowing forty-five  
miles an hour. In places the drifts  
are from ten to fifteen feet deep. All  
railroad traffic is blocked. North sides  
of business streets are banked with  
ten feet of snow and in some in-  
stances merchants entered their stores  
today by second story windows.

While driving through the country  
F. H. Perry, a rancher, and his wife  
left their three children at the home  
of Henry Cordes, county commissioner,  
and continued their journey. They  
have not been heard from and it is  
feared they have perished in the bliz-  
zard.

Wisconsin Traffic Paralyzed.  
Milwaukee, Wis., March 17.—Dis-  
patches from northern Wisconsin say  
the floods have been followed by one  
of the most severe snowstorms of the  
winter. Railroad traffic in the north-  
west is paralyzed and telegraph wires  
have been put out of commission.

### Nebraska and Wyoming Swept.

Butte, Mont., March 17.—Burlington  
railroad traffic west of Alliance, Neb.,  
is demoralized as a result of a heavy  
blizzard, which has swept northwest-  
ern Nebraska and southeastern Wyo-  
ming. Freight traffic is at a standstill  
and overland passenger trains are re-  
ported stalled in drifts. Train No. 41,  
due here at 4:55 a. m., is reported  
more than twenty-four hours late.

St. Paul, Minn., March 17.—A snow-  
storm, driven by a stiff gale, which  
began 24 hours ago, continues unabated  
here. Besides shattering plate  
glass windows, blowing down signs  
and crippling wires in the busi-  
ness district, the storm did consider-  
able damage in North St. Paul. The  
roof of a furniture company's factory,  
located in an isolated district, was  
lifted from the building and tossed to  
one side. More than 50 persons were  
in the building at the time, but none  
was injured.

Incoming trains are from four to  
nine hours late. Reports from differ-  
ent sections of the state indicate that  
a heavy fall of snow was general in  
Minnesota.

### More Than 90 Dead in South.

Memphis, Tenn., March 17.—Indi-  
cations from latest reports are that  
more than 90 persons were killed in  
the disastrous electrical storm which  
swept parts of Georgia, Tennessee and  
Texas Thursday afternoon and night.  
More than 80 deaths have been re-  
ported, and the total probably will be  
increased when wire communication  
is restored in remote sections devas-  
tated by the tornado.

Twenty-nine persons are reported  
to have perished in Georgia and dam-  
age to property is roughly estimated  
at \$1,000,000. Late reports from  
Tennessee have increased the death  
roll in this state to 23 persons. The  
loss of life in Alabama is estimated  
at 13, although several persons still  
are reported missing. Five negroes  
were killed near New Decatur, three  
persons perished at Calera and two  
each at Hokes Bluff, Gaylesville and  
Duke. Late reports from northern  
Mississippi raised the death list to  
13. These fatalities occurred in seven  
counties.

## FINDS POISON IN STOMACH

Harvard Professor Reports Chloral in  
Organ Taken From Body of Late  
Admiral Eaton.

Boston, March 17.—Rear Admiral  
Joseph G. Eaton died of poison. This  
fact was learned when the report sub-  
mitted by Prof. W. F. Whitney of Har-  
vard Medical school to District Attor-  
ney Albert F. Barker of Plymouth  
county. Mr. Barker is in charge of  
the investigation of the admiral's  
death. The poison which killed Ad-  
miral Eaton was chloral. To deter-  
mine, if possible, how the poison was  
administered and to place the respon-  
sibility an inquest will be held in the  
Second Plymouth district court at Ab-  
ington.

## WHITE SLAVER GETS 4 YEARS

Danny Claire, Well Known Ball Play-  
er, Sentenced to Leavenworth Prison.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 17.—  
Three years at hard labor in Leaven-  
worth penitentiary, was given to Dan-  
ny Claire, a well known Western  
League ball player, by Judge Sessions  
in U. S. District court for violation  
of the white slave law.

Claire had signed a contract to play  
with Sioux City this season. He was  
identified with the Des Moines club  
last year.

### Indians Get Final Payment.

Arkansas City, Kan., March 17.—  
The last annuity payment the adult  
Kaw Indians will ever receive from  
the government was made by  
United States Indian Agent A. R. Mil-  
ler. The first of these payments was  
made here in 1902, and they have  
been made annually ever since.

## WOMEN MOBBED

SUFFRAGETTES ATTEMPT TO  
HOLD MEETING IN PARK  
IN LONDON.

Crowd Throws Missiles at Speakers  
and Women Are Struck in Face  
While in Care of Police.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
London.—With cries of "Go home to  
your children," a crowd of 10,000 per-  
sons mobbed suffragettes, who again  
attempted to hold a meeting in Hyde  
Park.

Rioters tore off the hats and cloaks  
of the women, and even struck them  
in the face while the police were es-  
corting the suffragettes from the  
scene.

Clods of turf, oranges and other mis-  
siles were hurled with great force and  
with telling effect.

For two hours the park, where de-  
monstrations until recently were held  
in peace, and Oxford street, near-by,  
were the scenes of wildest disorder.

### WAR SPIRIT CAUSES CLASHES.

Paris.—The new military spirit domi-  
nated a quarter of a million French-  
men who surrounded the reviewing  
field at Vincennes, where 30,000 troops  
saluted President Poincare. Throug-  
out he great assemblage groups of  
young men chanted for three years of  
army service in cadences that sound-  
ed not unlike an American college yell.  
In other quarters of Paris large anti-  
militarist meetings were held by So-  
cialists. Several violent encounters  
occurred when militarists tried to pre-  
vent the display of the red flag. Sev-  
eral persons were injured and many  
arrests were made.

### BURLAR KICKS TO POLICE.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Rudolph Hauser in-  
troduced something new in Central po-  
lice station by registering an indig-  
nant protest about a case of shoes he  
frankly confessed he had stolen from  
in front of a Fifth avenue store.  
Hauser was so mad he was unable to  
talk coherently, but managed to ex-  
plain that all the shoes were for the  
left foot. "There's something crooked  
about this," he spluttered. "The man  
who meant to sell those shoes ought  
to be in jail." The shoes, intended as  
samples, had been consigned to J. E.  
Miller, a salesman.

### HARRIMAN ESTATE INVENTORY.

New York.—An inventory of the  
estate of the late E. H. Harriman,  
furnished the state controller by Mrs.  
Harriman and published here, shows  
that when he died in 1909 it was val-  
ued in the aggregate of \$70,000,000.  
The chief holdings of the financier  
were railroad, steamship and indus-  
trial securities and real estate.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.07@1.10, No. 3  
red \$1.06, No. 4 red \$7c@8c.  
Corn—No. 2 white \$3@3.50, No. 3  
white \$1@1.50, No. 4 white 49c@51c,  
No. 2 yellow \$2@2.50, No. 3 yellow  
50c@51c, No. 4 yellow 48c@49c,  
No. 2 mixed \$1@1.50, No. 3 mixed 49c@  
50c, No. 4 mixed 48c@49c, white  
ear \$5@5.50, yellow ear \$1@1.50, mixed  
ear \$5@5.50.  
Oats—No. 2 white 36c@37c, stand-  
ard white 35c@36c, No. 3 34c@35c, No.  
4 white 33c@34c, No. 2 mixed 34c@  
35c, No. 3 mixed 33c@34c, No. 4  
mixed 32c@33c.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$15@15.50,  
standard timothy \$14@14.50, No. 2 tim-  
othy \$13@13.50, No. 3 timothy \$12.50  
@13, No. 1 clover mixed \$13.50@14,  
No. 2 clover mixed \$11@12, No. 1 clo-  
ver \$12.50@13, No. 2 clover \$9@11.  
Eggs—Prime firsts 17c, firsts  
16c, ordinary firsts 15c, seconds  
14c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy (over 4 lbs)  
16c, (4 lbs and under) 15c, young stag-  
gy roosters 12c, old roosters 10c,  
springers (3 lbs and under) 20c,  
springers (over 3 lbs) 16c, ducks (4  
lbs and over) 19c, white under 4 lbs  
18c, turkeys (8 lbs and over) 21c, tur-  
keys, young (under 8 lbs) 10@12c;  
turkeys, toms 18c, culls 8c.

Cattle—Shippers, \$7.50@8.50, extra  
\$8.50@9.50; butcher steers, extra \$8  
@8.25, good to choice \$7@7.50, common  
to fair \$6.25@6.75; heifers, extra \$7.50  
@8, good to choice \$7@7.50, common  
to fair \$6.25@6.75; cows, extra \$6.50@  
\$7, good to choice \$5.75@6.50, common  
to fair \$4.25@5.50; canners, \$3  
@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$6@6.75, extra \$6.39  
@6.90, fat bulls \$6.75@7.50.  
Calves—Extra \$10.75, fair to good  
\$7.50@10.50, common and large \$5.50  
@10.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.20@9.25,  
good to choice packers and butchers  
\$9.15@9.25, mixed packers \$9.10@9.20,  
stags \$5@7.50, common to choice  
heavy fat sows \$6@6.50, extra \$6.75,  
light shippers \$9@9.25; pigs (100 lbs  
and less) \$6@8.90.

Sheep—Extra \$5.50, good to choice  
\$5@5.40, common to fair \$3@4.75.  
Lambs—Extra \$9, good to choice  
\$8.50@8.90, common to fair \$5.50@  
8.50, yearlings \$6.50@7.50, clipped  
lambs \$6.25@8.

### PUT OUT OF COMMISSION.

Philadelphia, Pa.—When Jacob Wal-  
heiser, of No. 7913 Second street, was  
hit by a locomotive on the Newtown  
branch of the Reading railway, below  
Fox Chase, he was tossed 20 feet in  
the air and thrown into a pile of coal,  
little hurt, while the engine had to  
stop business for the day. Walheiser  
got up and walked a half mile until  
he ran across Policeman McMenamin,  
who took him to the Frankfort hos-  
pital, where it was discovered that he  
had only a slight cut on his head.